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To-Morrow's Weather—CLOUDY AND WARMER.

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VOL. LXII. NO. 21,934—DAILY.

Copyright (New York World) by Press
Publishing Company, 1921.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1921.

Entered as Second-Class Matter
Post Office, New York, N. Y.

PRICE THREE CENTS

WORLD'S AIR ENDURANCE RECORD BROKEN BY U. S. FLYERS

TO CIRCUMVENT FRANCE IN STAND ON SUBMARINES

U. S. and Britain Seek to Retard Under-Sea Craft Use—less as Offensive Weapon.

MAY BARGAIN AT CANNES

'Offended Vanity' and 'Pique' Ascribed as Reasons for Attitude of French Delegates

By David Laurence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. (Copyright, 1921.)—The British and American delegations are determined to circumvent the French position on the building of submarines by offering such a set of rules for submarines in time of war as to render them useless as a weapon of offensive power.

The French have protested so violently against the German method of submarine warfare and their record on the subject is so recent that the Americans and British have now taken another tack in the conference and are endeavoring to see whether the French, who abhorred the submarine when the Germans used it, will now defend it as a humane and legitimate instrument of warfare.

The rules of warfare being drawn are such as to make it impossible for a submarine to attack a merchant ship, for obviously the undersea craft cannot take care of the lives of either crew or passengers, and one of the new rules provides that a merchant ship can't be sunk unless that is done. Of course the submarine would still be useful in naval battles against an invasion by a fleet, but then destroyers usually accompany the larger ships anyway and destroyers mean sure death to a submarine.

For the moment the effort to make France agree to build a small tonnage of submarines has been abandoned, but it is questionable whether the issue has been disposed of permanently. The French are playing Washington against Cannes which is only another way of saying that when Prime Minister Lloyd George meets Premier Briand at the Supreme Council at Cannes some bargaining may take place which will modify the French attitude at Washington.

So far as the Washington Government is concerned, it is plainly losing faith in and patience with the French. The talk is that the French have completely misconceived the spirit of the Washington conference. Instead of coming here with the notion of giving up naval strength, the French have attempted to bargain all along the line.

In the words of a man who ought to know, the French attitude is described as one of "offended vanity from the start." He attributes French pique to an accumulation of minor incidents which would sound incredible if the details were published. He represents Premier Briand as exasperated in the first days of the conference because of some mechanical defect in the seating of the French delegation at the plenary sessions.

Another incident was the fact that the French were not invited to participate in the plenary sessions.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

FIFTH AVENUE BANK'S EAGLE SCREAMS ALARM TO COPS AND FOILS FORGED CHECK PASSER

Cashier Steps on Button and Siren Hidden Over Door Startles Crowds.

BANDIT TRAP WORKS.

Policeman Dashing In Catches Man for Whom Officials Had Been Watching.

Perched over the doorway of the Garfield National Bank at Twenty-third Street and Broadway, being the site of the old Fifth Avenue Hotel, is a large bronze eagle. He has been there since the building was remodeled years ago, a copy of the symbol that Uncle Sam puts on his coins. For the first time in his life today a couple of minutes past noon, this bird, of freedom let out a scream that could be heard for a quarter of a mile.

Fifth Avenue and 23d Street were crowded and the shrill, prolonged cry set every one running toward the bank. Traffic cops quit directing traffic and with artillery ready for action made a break for the bank. Some persons on the street wanted to be there when the shooting took place and others made for the subway entrances. Everybody intuitively knew that the scream of the eagle had been caused by an effort on the part of someone to rob the bank. What else, they figured would cause a perfectly sound bronze eagle broken to continuous guard duty, to split his lungs?

Inside, Mr. Alfred Duggan, thirty-two, who lives at No. 208 East 12th Street, heard the first scream and started for the door, leaving behind a check made out to "cash" and signed "Mary D. Buckley." Half way out, he met the special watchman of the bank, who swung to and downed him, as Patrolman Healey came through the doors, revolver in hand. Just as soon as Mr. Duggan had been thoroughly caught, the bird outside quit screaming.

When Duggan, who says he is an upholsterer, presented the check, which called for \$93, the paying teller saw that it was a forged one. He asked Duggan how he would have the money and put his foot on a button inside his cage. Hidden behind the eagle is a large steamboat-sized siren. It is the alarm put there for emergencies. To-day, it had its try-out and it worked perfectly.

Duggan said the check had been given to him by a woman he did not know in a restaurant in Harlem. He is charged with attempted larceny. Mrs. Buckley is a depositor in the bank and it is said a forged check was sent through some time ago, so the paying teller was looking for checks purporting to be drawn by her.

HARDEST WORKING MEN FATHERS OF BIGGEST FAMILIES

Overseers and Mine Foremen Head Census List, and Marines Have Lowest Average.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30. Tell the Census Bureau your job and it will tell you how many children you should have.

Overseers and mine foremen head the list of American fathers with an average of 4.6 children each. The marines bring up the rear, with only 1.8 per man.

Newspaper men beat the marines, rating 2.1 in the parental averages. As a general thing, men who work hard have the largest families. Farmers, blacksmiths and clergymen run over three children apiece. So do paper hangers and door men and bootblacks. Skating rink keepers and linotype operators average two and one-half children apiece.

MANY SHOTS FIRED IN HOLD-UP CHASE, BUT CLUB WINS IT

Bandits Escape Two Policemen With Guns, Yield to Third With Nightstick.

Two swarthy, undersized men, the only customers in Charles Kee's chop suey restaurant, on the second floor of No. 393 Broadway, Williamsburg, finished their meal at 1 A. M. to-day and walked over to the desk where Kee was counting the night's receipts.

One offered a \$10 bill, and Kee started to make change. When he turned he found one man pointing a revolver.

"Throw up your hands or we'll kill you!" the man ordered, and Kee put up his hands. The other man walked around behind the counter and took the \$38 from the cash register. He had a blackjack.

Chong Hing, a waiter, came from the kitchen and saw the hold-up. He ran down the back stairs and blew a police whistle. The two robbers heard it and made for the front stairs.

Policeman Daniel Ellis, a "rookie" cop, and Policeman Henry Bode of the Vernon Avenue Station, saw the two robbers running through Ely Street and chased them into Sumner Avenue. One of the robbers fired two shots at Ellis, who was in the lead.

Ellis fired seven shots, emptying his gun, and dropped behind to reload, while Bode took the lead and fired five shots, none taking effect.

Policeman Michael A. Stern heard the shots and saw the robbers turn into Throop Avenue. He overtook them five blocks from the restaurant, and one of the robbers placed his revolver against Stern's head and told him if he moved he would be killed.

Stern didn't know they were hold-up men and merely brushed the gun aside and began using his nightstick. It was an uneven battle until Ellis and Bode ran up and joined in. Ellis had the index finger on his right hand broken, but the robbers were so effectively beaten they looked like mummies when a Williamsburg Hospital ambulance surgeon finished bandaging them later in the station house.

The prisoners described themselves as Alec Potofsky, thirty, a shoemaker out of work, living at No. 374 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, and Joseph Cichocki, thirty-one, an iron moulder without home or work. The police say they found the money taken from Kee's place, and that Potofsky still had his revolver. Cichocki, the man who took the money, had thrown away his blackjack. Eighteen pawn tickets were found in their pockets.

POPULATION OF FRANCE 39,402,739. PARIS, Dec. 30.—The official result of the general census of 1921 gives the population of France, including Alsace-Lorraine, as 39,402,739, of which 1,559,445 are foreigners. The population in 1911 was 39,604,992, including 1,152,936 foreigners.

RACING RESULTS.

HAVANA RESULTS.
FIRST RACE—Five and a half furlongs. Llewellyn, 13 to 1, and 2 to 1, first; Fly East, 2 to 1, second; Cydonia, third. Time, 1:46 2-5. All started.
SECOND RACE—Six furlongs—Lund, 5 to 2, and 7 to 10, first; King B., 2 to 1, second; Margaret Nash, third. Time, 1:16 1-5. Non-starters—Tricolette.

NEW ORLEANS RESULTS.
FIRST RACE—Five furlongs. Hillsdale, 9 to 5, and 4 to 6, first; Sun Time, 2 to 1, second; Vanity Dresser, third. Time, 1:01 2-5. Non-starters, Mary Maxim, Bashful, Sundoo.
SECOND RACE—Furlongs. Hillsdale, 9 to 5, and 4 to 6, first; Sun Time, 2 to 1, second; Vanity Dresser, third. Time, 1:01 2-5. Non-starters, Mary Maxim, Bashful, Sundoo.

(Racing Entries and Selections on Page 24.)

WALL STREET FIRM SUED AS BANKRUPT, OWING \$7,500,000

E. W. Wagner, President of Brokerage Concern, Says Exchange Broke Faith.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Failure Laid to Over-Extended Accounts—Hope to Pay "Dollar for Dollar."

The failure of the stock brokerage firm of E. W. Wagner, of No. 32 New Street, was announced to-day on the Stock Exchange and at the same time an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in the Federal Court.

Henry H. Kaufman, of Hays, Hirschfeld & Wols, of No. 115 Broadway, attorneys for the petitioners, estimated the firm's liabilities at \$7,500,000 and their assets at \$500,000. Judge A. N. Hand appointed John S. Shepard of No. 27 Cedar Street as receiver under a bond of \$200,000.

The petitioners are Peter J. Rogers, No. 382 Park Avenue, with a claim of \$5,000 alleged due on his margin stock account; Frederick W. Bochen, \$4,000, and Rudolph Guenther-Russell Law, Inc., \$500.

The defunct firm comprises Emil W. Wagner, Charles A. Johnson, Ernst Tietgens and Frank W. Donaldson. They have branch offices in Chicago, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego. An assignment to Clarence C. Taylor of New York and Chester Legg of Chicago, is said to have preceded the filing of the petition.

The following statement was issued by the Stock Exchange:

"The Committee of Business Conduct instituted an examination of affairs of E. W. Wagner & Co. recently as a result of which examination members of the firm were summoned before the Committee on Business Conduct. This was followed by the assignment of the firm. The causes leading up to the assignment will be fully considered by the Governing Committee upon the presentation of the matter to that body."

C. C. Taylor, formerly manager of the firm, and now the assignee, said the closing of the offices had come so quickly that he could not make a statement. "But," he added, "I know that if the firm is given a chance it will pay dollar for dollar."

Late this afternoon the following statement was issued by the firm:

"The firm of E. W. Wagner & Co. has been in business for thirty-seven years and we hope that the liquidation of our affairs will justify the confidence that has been placed in us. Unfortunately our business was over extended and our capital became, in the judgment of the Stock Exchange authorities, insufficient to assure complete protection to our clients. The business is out of our hands but we shall render every assistance possible to those in charge. If properly and gradually liquidated, we believe our assets will be ample to take care of our obligations."

The firm had membership in the New York Stock, Coffee and Sugar, Cotton and Produce Exchanges, the Chicago Stock Exchange and Board of Trade, the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the Cleveland Stock Exchange, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the Minneapolis and the Milwaukee Chambers of Commerce.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—E. W. Wagner, President of E. W. Wagner & Co., which suspended business to-day, issued a statement criticizing the New York Stock Exchange. He said the Exchange had promised to take no action until after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, but had failed to keep the promise.

E. W. Wagner & Co., he said, were long on stocks which were being closed out.

ROUEN—The Treaty of Europe. Next Week—Keith's Palace.

THE WORLD TRAVEL BUREAU.
Amsterdam (World) Building, 18 Park N. Y. City. Telephone 8800. Ask for Mr. Rogers and please give him the name of the World Travel Bureau.

Aviators Stinson and Bertaud After Finishing Record Flight



ED. STINSON

LLOYD BERTAUD

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL PATIENTS CALMED BY NURSES IN FIRE

Employees Answer Emergency Alarm When Blaze Follows Explosion in Laboratory.

An explosion this afternoon in the chemical laboratory of the Woman's Hospital, No. 141 West 109th Street, blew out a window, started a fire, and incidentally demonstrated the value of the fire and emergency drills in which all employees had been trained. Nobody got excited and everybody did exactly what was expected of him or her.

The room in which the explosion occurred is not the main laboratory but a smaller one in which a few experiments have been conducted. It is on the fifth floor of the west wing. A Bunson burner upset and the flame ignited the gas tube, the incinerator on the floor and some more incinerator on the table. The smoke was dense but the fire not much.

A pathologist in the adjoining room heard the report, closed the door of the little laboratory, and telephoned the superintendent, James Norris. He notified the engineer and gave the signal for emergency service.

In a moment the nurses knew all about it and were reassuring those of the patients, only a few, who had heard the report or smelled smoke. The hospital fire department was about to start work with hand extinguishers when the city apparatus arrived. A hose was brought in, but it was not necessary to turn on the water. The hand extinguishers were enough.

The hospital is a large one and almost always has a few hundred patients. The number there to-day was not given out.

U. S. ARMY ON RHINE 5,000 AFTER JAN. 10.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30.—One thousand American soldiers will leave Coblenz to-day on their way to America, according to a dispatch received here, and a detachment of like strength will depart Jan. 6, thereby reducing the Rhine army to 5,000 men.

BANK BANDITS WHO KILLED TWO GOT NO MONEY

Best Clue to Pearl River Slay—One Believed Shot.

Detectives in the employ of the American Bankers' Association have been instructed to spare no expense or effort in the pursuit of the bandits who killed Paying Teller James B. Moore and Bookkeeper Sigfried Butz in the attempt to rob the First National Bank at Pearl River, Rockland County, yesterday noon. Including detectives employed by District Attorney Morton E. Lexow, there are more than twenty detectives directly engaged on the case.

The best clue leads to the vicinity of Paterson. It has been established that the bandits escaped in an almost new Ford car, and that they rode out of the town to the north while the first posse was on a false trail after another Ford car to the south. A close check-up to-day shows that the bandits circled to the west after they were clear of Pearl River and then worked to the southward. One hour after the murder they were fourteen miles southwest of Pearl River and on the turnpike leading to Paterson.

Witnesses say that one of the bandits was shot through the right arm. Hospitals and doctors in New Jersey, New York and Connecticut are being asked to report if any person has asked for treatment for a bullet wound in the right arm. Inasmuch as the thieves got no money it is believed they have not travelled far.

The whole country around Pearl River is mourning the death of the two men who gave their lives to save the bank's cash. Moore was forty-five and Butz twenty-one, both unmarried. President William A. Severn of the bank had told them and other employees "put up your hands if there is an attempt to rob you, because we are insured and it is not

(Continued on Second Page.)

U. S. AVIATORS BREAK RECORD FOR ENDURANCE FLIGHT BY STAYING UP OVER 26 HOURS

Stinson and Bertaud Surpass French Mark at Mineola by 2 Hours and 33 Seconds Despite Blinding Snowstorm and Frigid Weather.

Beating the world's air record for time endurance by two hours and 33 seconds, Eddie Stinson and Lloyd Bertaud, leading American pilots, landed in the American built monoplane J1-6, made of American metal, in Roosevelt Field, at Mineola at 11:17.50 o'clock this morning, after having been up for 26 hours, 19 minutes and 33 seconds. The start was made yesterday morning at 8.58.15.

The former record, held by French aviators, was made in a Farman Goliath by Lucien Bousoutroy and Jean Bernard in June, 1920, at Ville Sauvage la Dordogne. It was 24 hours, 19 minutes and 2 seconds.

The rough estimate of the distance covered by the airplane in making the record was 2,600 miles.

The French feat, which advanced the endurance world's record by seven minutes, was made on a warm still day and night in June when nights are shortest. The American flew through a long December night in a 50-70 mile wind, with the upper air temperature hovering above and below zero.

The J1-6 landed in the middle of Roosevelt Field and John M. Larson, its builder sped out to it in his limousine to pick up the two intrepid aviators. But they taxied their machine over to the judges' shack and then climbed out. Stinson dropped out from the left side of the machine and staggered like a drunken man and barely checked himself from falling.

Bertaud got on the opposite side and sat on the wing, from where he grinned down on the bunch of newspaper men, photographers and others who had chased out to meet the J1-6 and then run back behind it. Both men were covered with oil and their leather coats were dripping with it. Both were stone dead. Neither could hear anything that was said, and Eddie Stinson bellowed louder than Larson could talk, which is some linguistic accomplishment. "She's a dandy," he yelled, waving a hand toward the machine. "We've plenty of gas, plenty of oil," he continued to yell in broken sentences. "Could have stayed up till dark. Too much oil. That was the trouble."

And he swabbed either eye of a glob of oil. The aviators removed their helmets and the wadding from their ears when they were inside of the shack and steaming coffee had been poured for them. But their hearing hadn't improved.

When Stinson was asked if they had experienced any ill effects from the cold, he held up his right hand. "Three fingers frozen," he yelled. "One frozen on the left hand."

Bertaud came through without injury, although they took turns at the wheel.

"We didn't suffer from the cold until after 11 o'clock last night," he said, "but from that time till the sun was well up I thought that the cold would drive us crazy. But for seven hours we thought that every minute we would have to give up and come down. But when we got through it with the sun shining, we were ready to stay up till night, and thought we would."

"The snowstorm in which we were up," resumed Stinson, "baffled us. We couldn't see into it for more than 100 yards and didn't know where we were. But after an hour or so it stopped and we were all right until 3 o'clock this morning. We thought that we would alternate at the wheel and get some sleep. We alternated, all right, but didn't get any sleep. There was too much to do and we were busy all the time."

"We had put in an aviators' on

Altitude, Speed, Efficiency and Parachute Drop Included in List.

The feat of Stinson and Bertaud marks the fifth world's record made this year by American airmen.

Lieut. U. A. McCready of the army on Sept. 28 drove an airplane to a height of 37,800 feet.

On Aug. 10 Lieut. Commander David McCullough, in a Loening monoplane flying boat, made an altitude of 19,500 feet, carrying four persons.

Hart Acosta drove a Curtiss Navy racer in the Pulitzer Trophy Race in Omaha last November for 180 miles at the average rate of 176.8 miles an hour.

Sergeant Encl Chamber of Fort Bill, Lawton, Okla., on Nov. 1 dropped 26,000 feet in a parachute in eighteen minutes.

The navy dirigible C-7, piloted by Lieut. Commander R. F. Wood, on Dec. 2 made three flights with the first use of helium.

WOOLWORTH CO. SALES
\$147,500,000 IN YEAR
\$1,550,000 Daily for Seven Business Days Before Xmas.

The F. W. Woolworth syndicate of 10-cent stores has closed the biggest year of its history, an announcement of sales records showed to-day.

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